ROTOGRAVURE EDITION

NEW YORK *Illustrated*

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SEYMOUR DURST

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Rotogravure Edition

New York Illustrated

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HENDRICK HUDSON IN THE "HALF MOON" DISCOVERING MANHATTAN ISLAND IN 1609

Rotogravure
The Sackett & Wilhelms Co.

PUBLISHED BY
SUCCESS POSTAL CARD CO.
NEW YORK

STATUE OF LIBERTY AT NIGHT. The statue stands on Bedloe's Island, 1¾ miles southwest from the Battery. It was designed by August Bartholdi and presented by the French in 1884. It is 154 feet high, standing upon a pedestal 155 feet, and symbolizes Liberty Enlightening the World. The statue weighs 450,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch which is lighted all night will hold twelve people.

INCOMING STEAMSHIP, LOWER BAY. The port of New York is the busiest in the world, the yearly traffic exceeding 150,000,000 tons. One hundred and fifty-five steamship lines focus here, including the most powerful in the world. The Statue of Liberty is there to meet the expectant gaze of the immigrants.

ELLIS ISLAND, Lower Bay, Immigration Landing since 1892. Applicants are examined here before being admitted to this country. Of 1,197,892 immigrants that came to the United States in 1913, over 75 per cent passed through Ellis Island. In the same year, 3,461 were deported as undesirables.

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. This is the lowest extremity of Manhattan Island and here the Hudson and East Rivers meet. In the front are the Staten Island and South Brooklyn ferries which connect Manhattan with the other boroughs.

BATTERY PARK AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. Park, 21.2 acres, facing the Harbor. Brooklyn and Staten Island ferries, new Barge Office where immigrants are landed when admitted, Statue of Liberty Pier and Aquarium. Governor's Island, 1,000 yards away, headquarters of the military department of the Atlantic.

NEW BARGE OFFICE, headquarters immigration service.

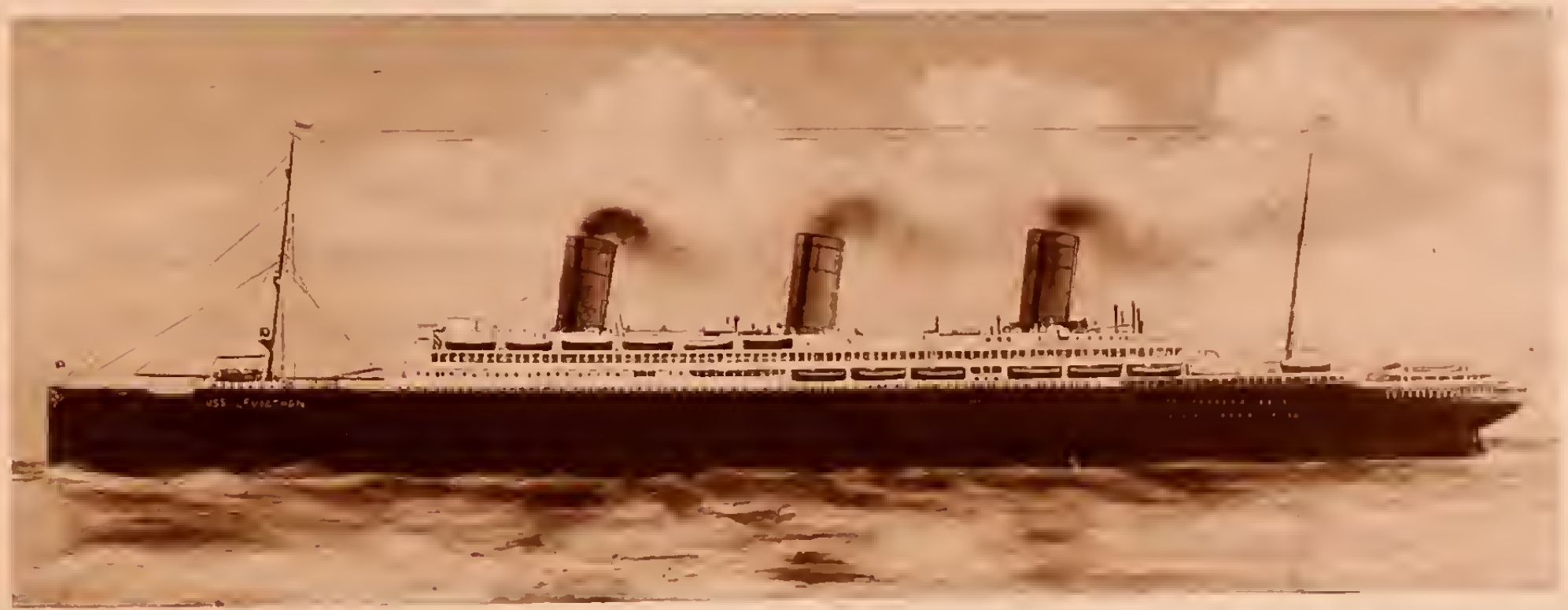
CUSTOM HOUSE, $7,200,000 granite structure.
(C) 1913 Irving Underhill.

U. S. BATTLESHIP IN DRY-DOCK at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the most important naval station of the East. Occupies 45 acres in yard, also 100 acres closely adjacent occupied by barracks. 4,000 men employed.
(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE, running over the East River from Park Row in Manhattan to Sands Street, Brooklyn. Construction begun in 1870; open to traffic 1883; cost $21,000,000. Total length, 6,537 feet; width, 85 feet. Towers 278 feet above the water, while the clear height at center of span is 135 feet above the water.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE, a double-deck suspension bridge constructed 1901-09. From the Bowery at Canal Street to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Steel towers 336 feet high, resting on masonry pedestals which are 92 feet below waterline. The four cables weigh 6,300 tons. Length of bridge, 8,655 feet; width 120 feet; total cost, $13,400,000.

(C) 1910 Irving Underhill, N.Y.



S.S. "COLUMBUS," North German Lloyd, 42,000 tons.

S.S. "BRITANNIC," White Star Line, 50,000 tons.

U. S. S. "LEVIATHAN," World's largest ship. Launched in 1913. 58,000 tons displacement, 950 feet long, 100 feet wide.

S.S. "FRANCE," French Line, 24,838 tons.

S.S. "AQUITANIA," Cunard Line, 47,000 tons.

CHELSEA PIERS, erected by the city 1902–07, at a cost of $15,000,000, to accommodate the increasing volume of transatlantic shipping. Nine granite piers, each 125 feet wide and from 800 to 853 feet long, running from Little West 12th to West 22nd Street. Occupied by American, Red Star, White Star, Phœnix, Atlantic Transport, French and Cunard lines. Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Erie and Penn. R.R. ferries at the right.

(C) 1911 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

LOWER NEW YORK AND BAY, looking south from Woolworth Building, into the mass of skyscrapers accumulated at the lower end of Manhattan Island. The real estate value of the Greater City is estimated at over ten thousand million dollars, a large part being represented here. The imports to New York City in 1912 amounted to $1,116,989,829; the exports $960,249,433. Here are the headquarters and the heart of a large number of financial and commercial enterprises.

WHITEHALL BUILDINGS, facing Battery Park, between West and Washington Streets. The old building, 20 stories, 254 feet high, erected in 1903 at a cost of $1,000,000; the Annex has 22 stories and is 410 feet high. It cost $1,000,000. The twin buildings cover 21 city lots and are the home of the Weather Bureau and the Millionaires Club.

WEST STREET BUILDING, on West Street, between Albany and Cedar Streets. Most imposing structure along the waterfront. Twenty-four stories, 324 feet high, built entirely of steel, granite and terra-cotta.

(C) 1907 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

BROADWAY, NORTH OF BOWLING GREEN, where are located the most important transatlantic steamship companies. On the left, Bowling Green Bldg., Stevens House, Hamburg-American Bldg., Adams Bldg. and Singer Bldg. Tower; at the right, Produce Exchange Bank, Seaboard Bank and Standard Oil Bldg.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, $3,000,000 building facing Bowling Green.
(C) 1902 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

FRAUNCES TAVERN, scene of Washington's Farewell Address.
(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

ADAMS BUILDING, at 61 Broadway. A 32-story office building, 486 feet high, the latest addition to New York's fast changing skyline. The executive offices of the Adams Express Company will occupy the main floor.

TRINITY CHURCH AND U. S. EXPRESS BUILDING. Church founded 1696, at Broadway facing Wall Street, occupies one of the most expensive pieces of real estate in the city. Graves of Robert Fulton, Alexander Hamilton and other distinguished Americans. U. S. Express Buildin at 2 Rector Street, 23 stories, 320 feet high.

(C) 1907 Irving Underhill, N. Y

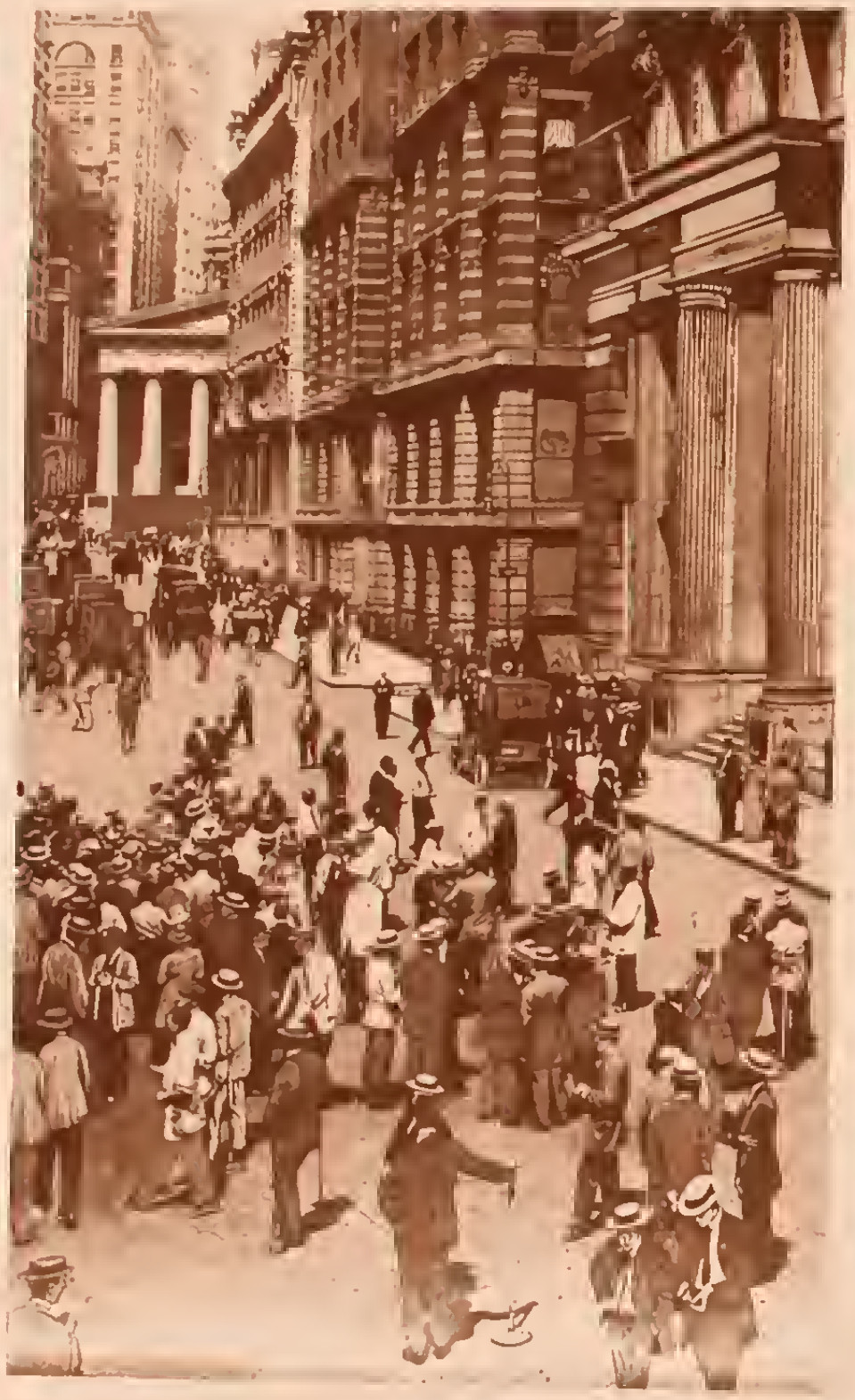
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 38 stories, 537.6 feet above the street level, covering entire square block on Broadway at Cedar Street. Floor area nearly 45 acres. Building and land cost $29,000,000. It is a city of 15,000 workers. Old Equitable Building destroyed by fire Jan. 9, 1912.
(C) 1913 Equitable Bldg. Corporation, N. Y.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, at 128 Broadway, 16 stories, 236 feet high, with a floor area of 47,440 feet. Erected 1901. The Bank was founded in 1838 and the capital and surplus amount to nearly $10,000,000. Adjoining is the building of the Guaranty Trust Co. with a capital and surplus of $33,600,000.
(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

SINGER BUILDING, at the southwest corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, 40 stories, 612 feet above sidewalk, 724 feet from basement floor to top of flagstaff; 9½ acres of floor space. Total weight, 18,000 tons. Eighteen incandescent and 25 searchlights with 13,000,000 candle power provide exterior illumination and make tower visible for a distance of 40 miles.

CITY INVESTING BUILDING, running from Broadway to Church Street. A 34-story office building, 486 ft. high, covering a plot of 27,000 square feet, 13½ acres of floor space. Cost of building and land exceeds $10,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, greatest market for stocks, bonds and other securities in the world, located on Broad near Wall Street. Cost of building, $3,000,000. None but members allowed on floors. Record high price for seats $95,000 paid in 1905. Exchange consists of 1,100 non-incorporated members and was organized 1792. The names of the most important stocks listed are posted upon iron standards scattered about the floor, and around these the transactions in these particular stocks go on.



CURB BROKERS, Broad Street, who deal in the open air on all stocks and securities which are not listed on the Exchange. The brokers have their offices in adjoining buildings.

WALL STREET, derived its name from the wall built by Peter Stuyvesant in 1653 to defend New Amsterdam at this point. It is now the foremost financial center of the world and the most powerful banks and brokers have their offices here.

(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, organized April 5, 1768.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE, center of seven exchanges.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE, at 77 Cedar Street. Consists of 48 Banks and 15 Trust Companies associated for the purpose of exchanging checks and bills against each other. Daily balances must be paid before 1:30 o'clock. Transactions in 1913 amounted to $103,265,650,081 or daily average of $323,833,100.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. A 20-story building, 270 feet high, at the corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets. The bank has a capital and surplus of over $42,000,000 and is the second of importance in America. James S. Alexander, Pres.

BANKERS TRUST CO. BUILDING, northwest corner Wall and Nassau Streets, built in 1911 on the site of the old Gillender Building; 39 stories, 540 feet high. Adjoining it is the Hanover Bank. Capital and surplus, $17,000,000.

(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, on Wall Street between William and Hanover Streets.
Built in 1841 and occupied by Custom House from 1862 to 1907. Capital and surplus $56,734,000.
Deposits, $240,000,000.

LIBERTY TOWER, at the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. A 31 story office building on plot 57.9 x 82.1 ft., 401 ft. high.

(C) 1909 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDINGS, twin structures on Church Street between Cortland and Fulton Streets. They form together the largest office building in the world, the total weight being estimated at 200,000 tons. 22 stories, 375 feet high. In the basement is the terminal for trains operated by the Hudson and Manhattan Co. under the North River.

HUDSON TERMINAL TUBES, running from the Hudson Terminal in New York under the North River to Jersey City. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15.3 ft. approximately 5700 feet long. Officially opened Feb. 25, 1908.

LOOKING EAST FROM WOOLWORTH BUILDING, showing one of the latest skyscrapers, the Municipal Building, as compared to the average office and residence structure. This photograph also affords a good view of the three bridges over the East River that connect New York and Brooklyn. The terminal of the original Brooklyn Bridge, the first one on the line, faces the Municipal Building.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

CITY HALL AND PARK. The City Hall is a white marble building, erected in 1804 at a cost of $500,000. The cost will [illegible] of freestone, as it was never thought the city would go beyond this limit. Offices of the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, President of Manhattan and City Clerk. Scene of many celebrations and ceremonies.

WATCHING THE SCORE. Interest in baseball and other athletics is intense here. Thousands of office heads and clerks gather at City Hall Park every evening to watch the score board displayed by the different newspapers. Here one can follow the progress of all the games as they are being played by the different teams.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, on Park Row and Centre Street. Completed 1913. Contains offices for the various city departments. Thirty-four stories, 539 feet above sidewalk. Foundation, most difficult ever attempted, is 130 feet deep, of which 90 feet below water level. Total cost, $12,000,000.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, at 346 Broadway, white marble structure occupying entire block. Home of the most powerful life insurance company in the world. Insurance in force in 1913, $2,169,798,993; assets, $719,957,050. (C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

CHINATOWN, West of Chatham Square.

THE GHETTO, Jewish quarters east of the Bowery.

MULBERRY BEND PARK, officially called Columbus Park, between Baxter and Park Streets. It is surrounded mainly by Italian residences and stores which have given to this section of the town the name of "Little Italy." Park area, 2½ acres.

THE TOMBS, City Prison on Centre Street.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, Centre and Grand Streets. (C) 1910 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

THE BOWERY, NORTH OF GRAND STREET, from Chatham to Cooper Squares. The name remains from the old Dutch days when it was the Bouwerie Lane between the farms. It was once a resort for all kinds of lawlessness but is now essentially a business thoroughfare. There still remains an enormous collection of beer saloons and tramp lodging houses.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, at 1 Madison Ave. Occupies the entire block to Fourth Ave. between 23rd and 24th Sts. A magnificent carved marble structure, the tower, being 52 stories, 700 ft. high, constructed in 1910. (C) Geo. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.

FLAT-IRON BUILDING, which derived its name from its shape. On 23rd Street at the intersection of Broadway and 5th Avenue. 300 feet high, 120,000 sq. feet floor space. Cost including site, $4,000,000.

FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, erected in 1909 on the site of the old famous Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 23rd St. and Fifth Ave. as a first class office building, 14 stories, covering 18 city lots; over 13 acres of floor space.
(C) 1909 Geo. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, entire block from Madison to Fourth Avenues, 26th to 27th streets. Largest amphitheatre in America, 300 x 200 ft. Seating capacity, 12,000. Tower 341 ft. high. Cost of building, $4,000,000; erected 1890.
(C) 1910 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION. A gigantic marble building covering the blocks bounded by 31st and 33rd Streets and 7th and 9th Avenues. Cost of site, $8,000,000; total cost $50,000,000. The main concourse, an imposing room of white marble 340 x 210 feet extends under street. Two stairways lead to each train platform. The Pennsylvania R. R. enters New York through a series of tunnels passing under the Hudson River and then connects with the Long Island chain of Railroad after passing under the East River tubes.

INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA TUNNELS.

PLATFORM AND TRAINS, PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNELS.

TRACKWAY OF PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, at 8th Avenue between 31st and 33rd Streets. Completed 1913. Built over the tracks of the New Pennsylvania Station at a cost of $6,200,000. Plot 375 x 335. Will hold offices of Postmaster and his assistants as soon as the present Post Office is demolished. The greater city employs 3,951 carriers, out of which 2,759 in Manhattan.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, at Seventh Avenue, 32nd and 33rd Streets, opposite the Pennsylvania Terminal. The largest hotel, by any standard of measurement, number of rows, cubic contents, etc. It contains 2,200 guest rooms, each with private bath. It requires from 2,500 to 3,000 employees. Operated by HOTELS STATLER COMPANY, INC.

HOTEL McALPIN, Broadway, between 33rd and 34th Streets. Completed December, 1912. 28 stories including 3 basements. It has 1,620 all outside rooms, 1,100 baths and 1,800 telephones. Cost $13,500,000. Frank McAndrews, architect. (C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL, one of the most famous in America. It consists of two separate buildings and stands on Fifth Ave. from 33rd to 34th Streets. It is 314 ft. high and contains 1,400 rooms.
(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HOTEL VANDERBILT, occupying the entire front block between 33rd and 34th Streets, on Park Avenue, one of the most exclusive in the city. It is a very pretentious building of dull gray bricks and is a Mecca for the smart set. All of the 600 rooms face outside.

HOTEL COMMODORE, twenty-six stories high and occupying the entire square bounded by 42nd and 43rd Streets, Lexington Avenue and Depew Place adjacent to Grand Central Station. The Commodore contains 2,000 rooms, each with bath. The Commodore contains the largest ball-room and banquet hall of any hotel in the world with a balcony of fifty-six boxes.

HOTEL COMMONWEALTH, the largest and in many ways the most remarkable hotel ever projected in this country, is to occupy the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, 55th and 56th Streets. The Commonwealth will be 34 stories in height arranged in a series of handsome terraces. It will [illegible] 2,500 rooms, and every room will be equipped with a bath. With the cost of the land the completed hotel will represent an investment of approximately $15,000,000

HERALD SQUARE, formed by the intersection of Broadway and 6th Avenue. Great center of activity by day and night. Pennsylvania Station one block to the west; Hotel McAlpin at right; Gimbel's, Saks' and Macy's Department Stores at the left; Herald Building in center; Worlds Tower and Times Building in the distance. A large number of theatres are located here, including the Metropolitan Opera House. This section of Broadway is known as the Great White Way on account of the brilliancy of the electric lights and signs at night.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL AND WOOLWORTH BUILDING. The Chapel occupies one of the most valuable blocks on Broadway. It was erected in 1766 and the yard extended then as far as the river. George Washington worshiped here for a time.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, on Broadway, from Barclay Street to Park Place. Tallest office building in the world; 55 stories, 793½ ft. high; cost including site, $14,000,000. Plot 152 x 197 ft. Foundation consists of caissons 19 ft. in diameter, sunk 110 to 130 feet.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING AND CITY HALL PARK, looking down from the Municipal Building. Park area, 8¼ acres. City Hall in foreground between Broadway and Park Row. Post Office Building at the lower end of park. On Park Row are the World, Tribune, old Times and Park Row Buildings, while on Broadway stand the Home Life Building and the Woolworth Building towering them all.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LOWER NEW YORK, showing the greatest financial and business center of the world with skyscrapers ranging from 10 to 55 stories high, all built within the last 25 years. This is the first part of the great city occupied by a white man. Peter Minuet purchased the Island in 1626 in exchange for some beads and other ornaments valued at $20.00. The land value runs now into thousands of millions. Population of Manhattan is 2,435,102, but over 1,500,000 more come here daily from the suburbs to attend to business.

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER, situated on the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, one of the finest in the United States. It is specially renowned for the beautiful mural decorations which include paintings by Maxfield Parrish, James Wall Finn and Frederick Remington.

TIMES BUILDING, seat of the *New York Times*, the famous morning paper with over 200,000 circulation. It is situated on 42nd Street and Broadway in the heart of the theatre and hotel district. It is a 25-story structure, 477 ft. high from basement to top of tower.

TIMES SQUARE, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, between 43rd and 47th Streets. Heart of the theatre and hotel district. Here are located Geo. M. Cohan's, Hammerstein's, the New York, the Gayety, the Globe, the Palace, the Astor and the Strand theatres, also Churchill's and the Astor, the Claridge and Wallick's Hotels. Many other leading houses are situated within a radius of a few hundred feet.

(C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, facing East 42nd Street from Vanderbilt to Lexington Avenues. It has just been rebuilt while the traffic remained the same and from 75 to 125 thousand passengers were handled daily. It is now considered the largest and most costly Railroad Station in the world. It covers an area of 69.8 acres and has 31 miles of tracks capable of handling 200 trains and 70,000 passengers per hour. A feature of the new depot is the elimination of stairways. This is accomplished by the use of inclined ways. There are 42 tracks on the 42nd St. level and 25 tracks for suburban train service in the concourse, 25 feet below the street level.

(C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

INTERIOR OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. The main concourse is one of the principal features of the new depot. It is 120 x 130 feet and has room for 15,000 passengers. From here leave all the express and long distance trains. The ceiling decorations by Helleu are a remarkable imitation of the sky, with thousands of stars twinkling through the azure blue. It is the more beautiful when illuminated at night.

HOTEL BELMONT, from 41st to 42nd Streets on Park Avenue, facing the Grand Central Depot. It is 292 ft. high, contains 700 rooms with 258,400 sq. ft. floor area. It is leased by the August Belmont Hotel Co.

(C) 1911 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HOTEL MANHATTAN at Madison Ave. on the northwest corner of 42nd Street. It is one of the leading hotels in the city and often used as headquarters for political campaigns. It contains 700 rooms.

HOTEL BILTMORE, on Madison Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets. It is a part of the Grand Central Terminal group with which it is directly connected under the ground. It is a huge 20-story building, the last word in modern hotel construction, containing 1,000 rooms. (C) 1914 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HOTEL ASTOR, on Broadway, between 44th and 45th Streets; built in 1904 and enlarged in 1909, total cost to date $10,000,000; 900 suites with private baths; banquet hall seats 1,200. (C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY at 5th Avenue between 40th and 42nd Streets, built on the site of the old Croton Reservoir. It was established by the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The corner stone was laid Nov. 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911. It now contains 1,500,000 books and has room for as many more. The building is in the form of a rectangle 390 feet by 270 feet, built of Vermont marble bonded in brick walls. Total cost $9,000,000.

(C) 1911 Geo. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.

BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING, 30-story building on 42nd Street between 6th Avenue and Broadway, erected by the Bush Terminal Company at the cost of $2,000,000. The three lower floors are to be used by the Buyers' Club. The other 27 will be occupied by permanent exhibits belonging to Bush Terminal shippers.

FIFTH AVENUE NORTH OF 40th STREET. Heart of the most fashionable shopping district in the city extending as far as 59th Street. Until very recently here stood the costly residences of the city's wealthiest who have now moved further uptown. The New Public Library may be seen at the left.

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL, occupying the block between 46th and 47th Streets on Madison Ave., an ultra-fashionable hotel which is run on the same principles as the famous London house of the same name. For comfort and luxury the Ritz Carlton cannot be excelled.

(C) 1911 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

DELMONICO'S at the northeast corner of 44th Street and Fifth Ave., most famous restaurant in America and one of the best known in the world. Founded in 1828.

SUNDAY MORNING ON FIFTH AVENUE, showing a brilliant display of fashion when thousands of the wealthy attend church services. From here starts the residential section of the thoroughfare, the Vanderbilt Mansion standing out prominently at the corner of 58th Street.

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE AT 72nd STREET. A fashionable residence section, where are also located a number of apartment hotels such as the Ansonia, the Sherman Square and others. A magnificent marble statue of Verdi surrounded by some of his work stands at Sherman Square. The 72nd Street entrance to the Subway is situated at the intersection of the two avenues.

SPEEDWAY AND WASHINGTON BRIDGE. The Speedway on the west bank of the Harlem River, three miles long, built by the city for the use of drivers of fast horses. The bridge connecting Manhattan at 181st Street with the Bronx at Aqueduct Avenue. Imposing structure of steel, iron and granite, 2,384 feet long, 80 feet wide, cost $2,790,000. (C) 1901 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HARLEM RIVER, connecting the Hudson and East Rivers between Manhattan and the Bronx. Sixteen bridges connect the two boroughs. (C) 1902 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

BRONX BOROUGH HALL.

PELHAM PARKWAY, entrance to Bronx Park.

HELL GATE BRIDGE, running over Hell Gate, Ward's Island, Little Hell Gate, Randall's Island and Bronx Kills, connecting Pennsylvania Railroad trains in Brooklyn with the New York, New Haven and Hartford system. is 1000 feet long and cost $14,000,000.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, at 76th Street and Fifth Avenue, facing Central Park. The gilt-ribbed dome is one of the [illegible] landmarks in the neighborhood and the interior is richly decorated. The land and edifice cost $750,000.

TEMPLE EMMANUEL, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street, a fine example of Moorish architecture, built of brown and yellow sandstone, with a roof of alternate lines of red and black tiles. It is one of the costliest religious structures in the city.

[illegible] Underhill, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, on Broadway, between 39th and 40th Streets. Leading opera house in America and one of the most important in the world. It employs the best talent and artists obtainable and pays the highest salaries. It is run at a loss which is covered by the wealthy residents of the city. (C) 1902 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Lafayette Ave. and Ashland Place. (C) 1910 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE, 62nd Street and Central Park Wes

NEW YORK HIPPODROME, 6th Avenue between 43rd and 44th Streets, largest playhouse in New York with a capacity of 5,200 seats. The productions of the Hippodrome have attracted world-wide attention and require the services of several hundred actors who are often on the stage at one time. (C) 1912 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

THE LITTLE THEATRE, at 238 W. 44th Street. Smallest and prettiest show place in America. It contains only 299 seats, all facing the stage, and is a model of comfort and luxury. Winthrop Ames, Mgr. (C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

PALACE THEATRE, at 47th Street and Broadway, with a capacity of 1,800 seats; opened 1913 for the production of high class vaudeville.

MASONIC TEMPLE, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street, a 19-story building, 292 feet high, built in 1913 on the site of the old Masonic Building. It is estimated that the Lodge has 179,926 members in this state. (C) 1913 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

UNION CLUB, Fifth Avenue and 51st Street.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 15 West 81st Street.

ELKS CLUB, at 108 West 43rd Street, [illegible] club house and Grand Lodge of that Society which counts [illegible] members in the United States.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, 86th Street and Hudson River.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, Fifth Avenue and 60th Street.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, at 37 West 44th Street, an elaborately carved whitemarble front building. The club was organized in 1844 and has now 2,325 members.

(C) 1914 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

HOTEL PLAZA, on Fifth Avenue between 58th and 59th Streets, facing Central Park. 252 ft. high. It is a model of luxury and beauty and cost $12,500,000. It contains 750 rooms and over $500,000 worth was rented before the building was completed.

HOTEL NETHERLANDS AND SAVOY, Fifth Avenue and 59th Street

PARK AVENUE, SOUTH FROM 58th STREET, high class residences

COOPER UNION, at Cooper Square.

DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, 10th Avenue and 59th Street.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, between 114th and 120th Streets. An imposing group with the Library building, one of the purest examples of classical Greek architecture, in the center. Total cost of buildings, $13,000,000. Erected 1892–1911. Eleven faculties, 685 instructors, 9,840 students.

(C) 1910 Geo. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.

LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 516,774 books.

LOWELL, WHITTIER AND EMERSON HALLS, Columbia University.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Amsterdam Avenue, between 138th and 140th Streets, the most artistic and imposing group of field and terra-cotta buildings in the country, occupied 1905. Free tuition. Supported by city at an annual cost of $615,000.

HALL OF FAME, New York University.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL, 166th Street and Boston Road.

MORGAN LIBRARY, adjoining residence.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue.
(C) 1904 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, 70th Street and Madison Avenue.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Amsterdam Avenue and 113th Street.
(C) 1910 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park, 81st to 84th Streets. One of the world's richest museums, new wings being added continually. Will have cost $20,000,000 when completed.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, between 77th and 81st Streets. Contains largest collection of its kind in [illegible] valued at $10,000,000. Founded 1869.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.
BOTANICAL MUSEUM, Bronx Park.

JUMEL MANSION, Washington's Headquarters.
HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.
(C) 1911 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

TERRACES, CENTRAL PARK, overlooking Bethesda Fountain and the Lake. One of the prettiest spots in the park. Stairway is carved of cream color sandstone, showing designs of birds, fruits and flowers. The statue in the center of the pond represents the angel blessing the water of the pool of Bethesda.

OBELISK, Central Park. 448,000 pounds. Erected in Egypt 1600 B. C.

DRIVE, in Central Park.

VINE ARCH BRIDGE, over Lake, Central Park.

SCENE AT THE RUSTIC STONE BRIDGE, Central Park.

GRANT'S TOMB. Commanding a magnificent prospect, on Riverside Drive and 123rd Street, overlooking the Hudson River. A magnificent mausoleum erected in 1897 by the City of New York in memory of the famous General in recognition of his services during the Civil War. Here, side by side, lie the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant and his wife. The tomb is a square structure, 90 feet on each side and 72 feet in height, built of white granite with marble interior, and cost $600,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, south from 155th Street.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE VIADUCT, from 127th to 155th Streets.

CLAREMONT, Riverside Drive.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE at 145th Street.

110th STREET ELEVATED CURVE. Highest point along the road, being 73 feet above the street level. The elevated train system operates four lines running from north to south for a distance of about 50 miles.

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MORNINGSIDE AVENUE, AND 145th STREET, from City College.

LIBBY CASTLE, Fort Washington Park.

BRONX RIVER AND PARK.

VIEW IN BOTANICAL GARDENS, Bronx Park.

POLO GROUNDS, National League Baseball Park.

WATER FALLS, Bronx Park.

FORT WASHINGTON POINT, and Hudson River.

INWOOD ON THE HUDSON

THE PALISADES. A most picturesque line of mountains on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, stretching away to the north.

TITANIC MEMORIAL surmounting the Seamen's Institute, a lighthouse tower dedicated to the memory of the heroes of the great disaster of April 15, 1912. Commands a view of all incoming steamers.

STATUE OF GIOVANNI DA VERRAZANO, at Battery Park. The Italians claim he was the first white man to land in New York.

FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL, 100th Street and Riverside Drive.
(C) 1914 Irving Underhill, N. Y.

FARRAGUT STATUE, Madison Square.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, at Riverside Drive and 89th Street, dedicated to the memory of the citizens of New York who gave their lives in the Civil War. Erected in 1902 at a cost of $2,500,000. It is a pure white marble building, 90 feet high, surrounded by twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high.

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